

Agricultural.

Planting Fruit Trees in the Fall.

In view of the losses sustained by those who planted trees in the fall last year, owing to the severity of the past winter, many persons feel unwilling to repeat the experiment of fall planting, although they are aware that there is not one chance in fifty that we shall again experience such a winter as the past one.

We still adhere to the opinion that the fall is the best time for transplanting trees, of such kinds as are not liable to suffer injury from the winter, and where the soil is not of too soft a nature to be suitable for an orchard. When planted early in the fall, say in October, especially, it will be found that new fibrous roots are formed before the setting of the winter, and the trees are prepared to take an early and vigorous start in the spring. The fall is also a time of more leisure with most persons, so that this work is less likely to be neglected or performed in a hurried manner; and furthermore, as a general rule, better trees can be procured at the nurseries in the fall, than in the spring, owing to the rule of "first come first served."

Our advice therefore is, procure your trees if possible in the fall, as early as the leaves come off readily, and plant the hardy kinds, as apple, pear, plum, gooseberry, currant, etc., as soon as possible, (having the ground already well prepared.) The other kinds, as peach, cherry, apricot, grape, raspberry, etc., which are liable to injury by the winter, should be "heeled in" as it is called—selecting a dry and sheltered spot of ground, make a broad trench or furrow and lay the roots therein, letting the tops rest on or near the surface of the ground, then cover with earth, nearly the length of the stems, and before the setting in of winter, cover the whole lightly with litter or leaves from the woods, but if the ground is infested with field mice, it is better only to cover with a little fine brush, just to shelter from the winds. In this way such trees will in all ordinary seasons, even in severe climates, keep through the winter, even in a better condition than if standing in the nursery; and the wounds of the roots will be healed and ready for an earlier start than if dug in the spring. It is also of great advantage to have the trees on hand, ready for planting in good season in the spring, which cannot be secured where they have got to be obtained at that season from a distant nursery.

The Buckeye Corn Shock Binder.

Our Corn Shock Binder, figured in the *Cultivator* for Sept. 15th, proves to be a good little institution. While at the State Fair, we met several gentlemen who bore testimony, and had already made binders for their own use. Our friend Hapgood of Trumbull, had improved upon the pattern by having the handle like an auger handle, with both ends of the rope to slip over the handle, so as to draw up on both sides, which is a quicker way; and the same discovery has been made by our correspondent below—Rev. Mr. DuBois—of whose ingenious inventions and contrivances we have before made mention, and have promise of still further items—*Cultivator*.

My Dear Col.:—I owe you and the inventor of the Buckeye Corn Shock Binder, many thanks for the very ingenious and simple instrument, of which there is a cut and description on first page of *Cultivator* for 15th of September last.

Its practicability was at once apparent to me. I bound up 30 acres of corn with it, and without assistance could keep up with three knives and four carriers. I bound with twine. The same strings will do to bind up the fodder after husking, and being carefully put away, can be used another year. I cut my strings of a suitable length, and at noon stop or resting times employed the hands in making loops on one end of each string. This facilitated the tying. The hands can be removed without cutting. This little invention saved me at least \$5 in time in the binding of 30 acres. The shocks are firm and tight, and the water completely excluded from the tops. Instead of a hook in the cross-bar, I put a pin of three inches long through the shaft near the handle. Looping the rope on this pin, it draws up both ends at once, compressing the shock uniformly, and accomplishing the work in one half the time. Very truly,
G. W. DeBois.
Zanesville, Oct. 6th, 1856.

High Prices for Horses.—Porter's Spirit of the Times, in quoting the sale of "Lexington," says:

It is possibly true that Lexington has been disposed of by Mr. Ten Broeck for \$15,000, but the idea expressed that this is the highest price ever paid for any horse in the United States, is not only preposterous, but ridiculous. Delivered here, Primmer cost over \$25,000. Randolph sold for \$16,000!—yes, Randolph, the hunchback! Monmouth Eclipse sold for \$14,000! and was worth about twenty shillings! Post Boy, who was the Northern Champion, and ran against John Bascombe (getting jolly well beaten), was sold for \$18,000! Neither he nor Bascombe were worth "shucks," and neither has been the sire of a winner fit to start for four turnip milk. At the time of their death, Bertrand and Medoc would have brought, respectively \$35,000 though the latter was ten times the superior horse—and so proved the fact. Shark and Medley, sold for \$10,000 each; the former when aged, got Mariner, (Fashion's half brother), and Medley got ??? The first was originally worth, as a stallion, twenty shillings; the second, not the cost of the powder and shot that should kill him!

We happen to be in a hurry. We simply set down to make a slight comment on the sale of Lexington, as above, and find we could go on to an almost unlimited extent, did opportunity afford. It occurs to us in this connection, that some of the "industrious floss" connected with the American Sporting World might get off a good thing in relation to the prices paid for some of our cracks of both sexes. Try it, gentlemen, and consider us in!

Right, worthy Spirit; and of this class is the story going the rounds of the papers, that \$20,000 were offered and refused for "Ethan Allen," (and by the way he is one of the best Blackbawks alive), at the late Vt. State Fair. The offer was only in the form of a query, made in a very safe way, as we have it from a well posted gentleman, who was present.

The skeleton of an Indian, sitting in an upright posture, was found in excavating the track of the railroad near Cambridge, Mass.

Egyptian Wheat.

A. Fahnestock, President of the Toledo Nurseries, had on exhibition, at Cleveland, a stool of Egyptian wheat, of which he writes us the following account:

"A friend of mine in the State of New York procured thirty-five pounds, through a friend of his in Europe. It was sown last fall, and the produce is thirty bushels. The yield would have been much more, but it was sown too thick—four pecks in an abundance of an acre. The entire product has been sown this fall, except one or two bushels, which were manufactured into flour."

"This wheat is an early, white wheat; every grain stools well, the least shoots with heads from one grain being twelve, and from that to eighteen. The one that exhibited has fifteen. The straw and leaf are very heavy and strong; the stalk is solid above—below has a pith like an elder; the heads are branched, having one main head, and from it shoots out from three or four to eight and ten heads—one on this stool has eight, one ten heads in wheat, besides the main head. The grain is very large, and the straw being so hard and large, there is no likelihood of its lodging. The wheat stood, on an average, near six feet over the whole patch."

"Next fall, I will offer this wheat for sale, in Ohio, and I believe it for the interest of every farmer to procure it. I think an inspection of it will satisfy any one. Thus, you see that my aim is not only to introduce good fruit into the country, but good grain also. I trust you will examine it thoroughly. I do not know the name, but my friend says that the first grains were procured or found in the crop of a wild goose, and from them has sprung the present wheat. I consider it decidedly an acquisition to our country."

"Very truly yours, A. FAHNESTOCK."

Item of Interest.

The first Threshing Machine, of which we have an account, was invented in Scotland, about the year 1790, or perhaps a little later, by Mr. Michael Menzies, Advocate. He secured a patent for it. It was examined by a committee of the first Agricultural Society, which we learn was organized in Scotland. The machine was highly recommended; the report stated that it could be managed by one man, who with it could perform the labor of six men in one day. It was propelled by water.

The last half of the last century was the time when Scotland awoke to the importance of improving her farming. England had set the example. Bakewell was working out his grand results, in improving the breeds of cattle and sheep. Capital and wealth had greatly increased. Manufacturers were creating an increased demand for food of every kind. Legislative enactments favored farming. Under these impulses, agriculture made rapid strides. The system of ultimate husbandry took the place of the old plan of cropping land with wheat until it was worn out, covered with weeds, and abandoned to recover its energy by idleness.

The means by which these causes operated to secure the advancement of the farming interest, were Agricultural Societies; Agricultural Journals, among which the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture* still occupies a leading place; the dissemination of Books on Farming; the formation of Farmers' Clubs; and the active support given to the cause by many of the nobility and wealthy, country, and nobility. Similar means are being used in this country; and the success they have enjoyed here warrants their most vigorous prosecution.

Miscellaneous.

A Thrilling Tragedy.

On a certain evening, two American officers, belonging to some volunteer corps, attended the cathedral, where certain services were held appertaining to the nuns at the western part of San Francisco, situated in the western part of Mexico. The cathedral was filled, as usual, with a large crowd of the faithful; and, at the conclusion of the ceremonies, when they were dispersing, the two officers lingered in the church, gazing at the expensive ornaments. As they were also in the act of retiring, a nun, who remained behind the rest of the sisterhood, made a sign to the officer, who was slowly following his comrade, that she wished to speak to him. Returning to the nun, a dialogue ensued, in substance as follows:

"You are an American?"
"I am, indeed, and but recently from the land of Yankees."
"I presume, sir, you are a man of honor and discretion?"
"Those qualities, added to courage, make up the composition of an American soldier."

"Will you render me an important service?"
"You have but to command me."
"I will not conceal from you that the service I ask at your hands requires not only lack, but extraordinary intrepidity. Knowing this, are you still willing to assist me?"

"Yes, I am determined."
"Very well; when you hear the covert bell strike twelve to-night, be at the side gate. I shall be there to open it, and on your knocking three times, you shall learn what it is I require of you. Will you be faithful to the rendezvous?"

"I shall be faithful if I live."
"Well, I will depend upon you. Adieu."

They parted, and the officer rejoined his companion, as they pursued their way to the American quarters, related to him all that had transpired, and asked him if he should fulfill the appointment.

The other advised him to do so by all means; and, for fear of accident, offered to accompany him to the gate at the appointed hour.

Supposing the affair to end in one of those innocent adventures so common in Mexico, and taking it for granted that the lady had been struck with his personal appearance, the officer, with his companion, repaired to the gate, according to agreement; and upon giving a concerted signal, the entrance was opened by the nun.

And at the same instant, to his utter horror and amazement, she discovered to him the dead body of a man, whose clothes were stiff and matted with blood, while she continued:

"The favor I require is that you take this body on your shoulders, and convey it beyond the gates of the convent. I will light you to the gates of the first court. Obey instantly, or your life will be in peril, for if you attempt to escape, I will shoot you through the heart." And suiting the action to the word she drew a pistol from her bosom, and presented it to him. "I know," she added, "that my own life will be the forfeit, for after dispatching you, I have a poniard for myself—the same with which I stabbed that miserable monk!"

Seeing no other means of escape, the officer took up the body, and accompanied by the nun, who carried a dark lantern, proceeded to the gate by which he had entered; and, on issuing from it, threw down his horrible burden at the feet of his comrade, who was waiting to enjoy a laugh at what they both imagined would terminate in a pious life intrigue.

After recounting to his friend the almost incredible adventure in which he had been engaged, they resolved to communicate the circumstances to General Worth in person; but they had proceeded only a short distance from the convent when the officer who had brought out the body began to complain of the most violent and excruciating pains. He soon fell upon the pavement and expired.

Making a Needle.

Needles are made from steel wire. The wire is first cut by shears from coils in the length of the needles to be made. After a batch of such bits of wire are cut off, they are placed in a hot furnace, then taken out and rolled backwards and forwards on a table until they are straight. They are now to be ground. The needle pointer takes up two dozen or so of the wires, and rolls them between his thumb and fingers, with their ends on the grindstone; first one end and then the other. Next is a machine which flattens and guides the head of ten thousand needles an hour. Next comes the punching of the eyes; and a boy does it so fast that the eye can hardly keep pace with him. The splitting follows, which is running a fine wire through a dozen, perhaps, of these twin needles.

A woman with a little anvil before her files between the heads and separates them. They are now complete needles, but are rough and rusty, and they easily bend. The hardening comes next. They are heated in batches in a furnace, and when red hot are thrown into a pan of cold water. Next, they must be tempered, and this is done by rolling them backward and forward on a hot metal plate. The polishing still remains to be done. On a very coarse cloth needles are spread, to the number of forty or fifty thousand. Emery dust is strewn over them, oil is sprinkled, and soft soap dabbed by spoonfuls over the cloth; the cloth is then rolled hard up, and with several others of the same kind, thrown into a sort of wash-pot, to roll to and fro for twelve hours or more. They come out dirty enough; but after rinsing in clean hot water, and tossing in saw dust, they look as bright as can be, and are ready to be sorted and put up for sale. —*Scientific American*.

A Hard Fix.

A week or so ago, a lady of Troy—possibly a new "Helen of Troy"—the wife of a very respectable mechanic in that city, took the cars westward for Paris unknown, during the absence of her husband, and, by a strange coincidence, a young man—a "friend of the family"—disappeared at the same time. As the two had been very intimate, the devoted husband could not but know the state of affairs at once. He concluded, however, that such a wife was worth chasing so he succeeded his "feeling" and tried to forget her. Last Wednesday, however, he received a reminder of her, in the shape of a letter, dated at Buffalo, informing him that her "lover" had deserted her, and that she would never do so any more, if he would only send her money enough to get home with. The husband, as it appears, had no idea of her coming home again, and didn't want her; so he wrote her a letter to that effect, saying that he pitied her misfortune, but that she herself was the author of them, etc. He now intends getting a divorce from her, as soon as possible. Both parties are very widely known in Troy, and have always stood high in their social relations. The lady is not more than twenty years of age, and has hitherto been most beloved by her acquaintances.

Tunnels.—The United States have 64 tunnels on canals and railways, the longest of which is about one mile. England has 48 canal tunnels, of an aggregate length of 40 miles; the longest being over three miles; she has also 76 railway tunnels, 49 of which amount to 39 miles, the longest being 3 miles. The longest tunnel known is in Submontania, Hungary, about 11½ miles; it is used to drain an extensive series of mines, and for transporting ore on railway cars. In France are 56 tunnels on railways; also eight on canals—36 of which have an aggregate length of 34½ miles.

THE PERFECT PATTERNS.—Once, in all human history, we meet a being who never did an injury, and never received one done to him, never uttered an untruth, never practiced a deception, and never lost an opportunity of doing good; generous in the midst of the selfish, upright in the midst of the dishonest, pure in the midst of the sensual, and wise far above the wisest of sages and prophets, loving and gentle, yet immovably resolute; his illimitable meekness and patience never once forsook him in a vexatious, ungrateful, and cruel world. —*Christ in History*.

Sensible Custom in an English Church.

A London correspondent, of the New York Independent, says:—Here we observe for the first time, what afterwards became a familiar sight—that in entering, whoever came first, whether gentleman or lady, moved to the head of the pew, and those who came later took the remaining seats, preventing the disturbance which occurs so often in our churches at home, when a gentleman, or several of them, must step into the aisle to give a lady the fancied seat of honor.

A REMARKABLE TOWN.—In the town of Harrison, Westchester county, N. Y., consisting of a population of upwards of 2000, it is said, there is no church, unless the dwellings like meeting houses of the Quakers may be called one. The town has no minister, no lawyer, no doctor, and no drug store.

Advertisements.

J. H. BAUMGARDNER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs, Books

GROCERIES.

Daguerotype and Ambrotype Stock, Fancy Goods, and Everything else.

—ALSO—

BOOK BINDERS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

MELODEONS, GILT FRAMES, &c.

Wooler, Sept. 1, 1856—2nd.

BAUMGARDNER'S

BOOK BINDERY,

WOOSTER, OHIO.

THIS celebrated institution is one of the best of the kind in the West. We are fully prepared to execute all jobs in the way of BINDING, GILDING, BLANK WORK, &c., at Eastern prices.

Persons wishing any Binding done, will please leave their Books at CASKEY'S BOOK STORE, and the same will be promptly bound and returned.

J. H. BAUMGARDNER & CO.

Wooler, Sept. 1, 1856—2nd.

DAGUERRIAN & AMBROTYPE MATERIALS.—Including Instruments, Apparatus, Cases Chemicals, and everything used by Artists, will be found at the Columbian Building. Our stock is as large as any in the State, and prices will average lower. Orders are respectfully solicited, and satisfaction warranted. Terms cash.

J. H. BAUMGARDNER & CO.

Wooler, Sept. 1, 1856—2nd.

DELTON'S OUT-LINE MAPS.

We have the Agency for these celebrated maps, and will supply Teachers and School Districts at publisher's prices. New edition \$25. All orders enclosing cash will receive prompt attention.

J. H. BAUMGARDNER & CO.

Wooler, Sept. 1, 1856—2nd.

MELODEONS.—Lovers of music, why do you spend your best days playing on a Jew's Harp or cracked Accordion, when you can have the best Melodeon at the Columbian Building for \$45 to \$150? Come up and see them.

J. H. BAUMGARDNER & CO.

Wooler, Sept. 1, 1856—2nd.

"Get out of the way, 'Old Seedy,'

"I'm bound for Cohn's, this time!"

"The First Thing You Know!"

CLOTH YOURSELF!

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

CLOTHING!

Benjamin Cohn

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has just returned from the East with

Clothing for the Million!

Which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices, for the truth is, we ask you to come and examine our stock and prices for yourselves.

His stock consists in

Ready Made Clothing

Of every description, suitable for Fall, Winter and Summer. Dress Coats, of the finest cloths, made in almost every conceivable fashion. Over Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Under-shirts, Drawers, Shirt Collars, Cravats, &c., &c. Not cut on hand in endless quantity and quality, and sold cheap.

Clothing made to order on the shortest possible notice.

Sept. 1, 1856.

Port Monies.

THE Stock of this assortment having been reduced to about a bushel, they will be sold at a sacrifice, to make room for the next day's lot. CASKEY'S, on the Corner.

Sept. 4, 1856.

Bound to be Hung.

AND sold to the Wall Paper and Window Blinds, to be had at CASKEY'S, on the Corner.

READ.

WE notify all those who know themselves indebted to us, over six months, either by note or book account, to come up and pay the same, as we are about to publish a list. After that time, if not paid or satisfied, we positively will resort to collection according to law.

HEBRON & WEIRICH.

Sept. 4, 1856—2nd.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE undersigned wishes to sell the House and Lot now occupied by William Reed, situated in the town of Holmesville, Holmes Co. Said property is favorably situated for business. There is on the lot a good two-story frame building, in which there is fitted up a good store room, now occupied for that purpose. There is also a good warehouse and other out-buildings on said lot.

The property is a desirable one, and will be sold cheap. For further particulars inquire of JAMES HUTCHESON.

Sept. 4, 1856—2nd. Near Holmesville.

HEBRON & WEIRICH.

DEALERS IN

ENGLISH, GERMAN, AMERICAN

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, Oils, Paints, Glass, Sash, Pine Doors, Sash, &c. and for the country.

Millsburg, Sept. 1, 1856—3rd.

Notice in Divorce.

Cordelia Hall vs. In Holmes Common Pleas. GEORGE W. HULL, of Stevenson county, State of Illinois, is hereby notified, that Cordelia Hall did, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1856, file her petition in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Holmes and State of Ohio, charging the said George W. Hull with willful absence from said petitioner for three years last past, and asking that she may be divorced from the said George W. Hull, and for the custody of their minor child, Owen S. Hull; which petition will be for hearing at the November term, A. D. 1856, of said Court.

Dated this 8th day of Sept., 1856.

CORDELIA HULL.

By HANCOCK & VOORHIES, her Attys.

Sept. 11, 1856—3rd. p. 210.

HARDWARE.

W. B. BINGHAM & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Hardware,

Iron, Nails and Glass, Tin Plate,

Sheet Iron, Copper & Wire,

12 and 14 Water Street,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

AGENTS for Rubber Belting, Messrs.

Church Bells.

NEW STORE.

NEW GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal share of patronage bestowed upon him since his commencement in business in this place, respectfully solicits a continuance of the public favor.

He has constantly on hand a full supply of the articles enumerated above, which he will sell at the most reduced rates, and most

Honorable and Fair Terms.

Please to give him a call. Opposite Butler's Western House.

P. REIMENSDER.

Aug. 21, 1856—1st.

UPHAM'S

LIFE OF

John C. Fremont,

IN one handsome volume. Illustrated—For 75 cents, at the

BOOK STORE.

Valuable Books.

BARNES' Notes on the Gospel.

Clarke's Commentaries.

Joseph's Complete Works.

Lorenzo Dow's Complete Works.

Goldsmith's Animated Nature.

Camp Fires of the Revolution.

Library of Natural History.

D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation.

Cammin's Lectures on the Apocalypse.

The Plaster's Victim.

Travels in Europe and the East, by Prime.

Massey's History of England—4 volumes.

Christian Life, Social and Individual, by Payne.

Twelve Years a Slave, by Solomon Northrop.

The Testimony of an Escaped Novice.

Mothers of the Bible.

Religious Courtship.

The Christian Family Library.

The Apostrophic New Testament.

Xenia's Biblical Antiquities.

The Elements of Moral Science, by Wayland.

The Refugee, or Narrative of Fugitive Slaves.

Bascom's Sermons.

Pilgrim's Progress, with Notes.

Bayana's Holy War.

For sale at the

BOOK STORE.

Millsburg, Sept. 4, 1856.

School Books.

ALL the various kinds of School Books used in this section of the State, can always be found at the Book Store, Millsburg, Ohio.

Among them may be found:

Geography: A great variety.

do Intermediate do Grammar.

do Geography and Physical do Analytical.

do Smith's Primary do Green's Analysis.

do do do do Bullion's.

do do do do Bullion's Latin.

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